CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 67.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

An Important Gap to be Filled—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railway.

Our readers are already aware that the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railway is about completed. We are not sure whether the cars pass through the tunnel, but if not done they will be in a few weeks at furthest, when another important railway line will be opened to the Upper Mississippi. An inspection of the map will show that this road runs with the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac's finest line to this city, and we need not say that our shrewd mercantile and business men will not shrewd mercantile and business men will fail command the lion's share of the trade which this road will control. It becomes a matter, therefore, of the greatest importance that our citizens should know exactly what remains to be done to secure this trade, and then that we should do it at once.

The distance from Janesville to the La Crosse Junction is fifty-six miles. Most of this is graded and ready for the iron, and the ties are all on hand. If the company had the iron we are assured this fifty-six miles of road could be put in operation in ninety days. We understand there is iron enough in Milwaukee awaiting purchase to complete it. This iron would cost about $250,000 at present prices—a large sum it is true, but if proper spirit and energy were manifested it could be raised in our city in a single day.

It need not be taken as stock, nor yet loaned on the bonds of the company; for so important is the completion of this link to the interests of the company, that we presume the Directors would be glad to take it as a loan, and guarantee its payment, in a reasonable time, from the first earnings of the road. The President and several of the Directors, are among our best known and most reliable citizens, and their guarantee in such matters would inspire perfect confidence.

The President of the road, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, will be home in a day or two, with several of the Eastern Directors, and we presume, if their efforts were properly seconded, the road would be completed as fast as men and money could do it. But if completed in many months to come they must have help, for in the prosecution of the work thus far they have literally exhausted their own resources. Mr. Ogden, it is well known, has invested more than a million of his private fortune in this work. We suggest that a public meeting be called when he returns, and that he be invited to make a statement of what is necessary to complete this line of road, and then that our citizens at once unite and furnish the means. This is not a city in the United States enjoying such immense railway advantages, whose citizens generally have borne so little of the burthen as ours. The suggestion we have made does not contemplate a subscription of stock, subject to fluctuations according to the whims of the "bulls and the bears" of Wall street, but a mere temporary loan, to be paid in a few months, or years at most, with interest.

Of the advantages to be secured we scarcely need speak. La Crosse is half way from Galena to St. Paul. Complete the Fond du Lac Road to the La Crosse Junction, and the capital of Minnesota will be within twenty hours ride of Chicago. Do our merchants and manufacturers want all the trade of Minnesota to go to Milwaukee? If so, they have but to clinch tight their purse-strings and the thing is done. We are certainly willing our enterprising sister city should have all the trade to which she is entitled, but our citizens should be awake to their own interests, and obtain all the commercial advantages that our commanding position entitles us to secure.

Tumbling Down.

The Chicago *Times*, and other papers of like ilk, have been claiming a *gain* of a Congressman in Maine. Not so fast, gentlemen. All six of the districts have elected staunch Republicans and nothing else.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* boasts that the Republican majority in Vermont has "tumbled down to sixteen thousand." We are content with such a tumble, seeing that the *majority* smacks the vote of the whole Democratic ticket.

Last year the Republican majority was twelve thousand. At this rate, next year it will be reduced to twenty thousand. This is the Slade-Douglas game "from." He "fell" Illinois "nothing to this fall, with a similar result. He will have to emigrate again—to Mississippi next time, where he keeps his niggers.

Dust to Dust.

The funeral of Thomas A. Stewart took place at La Porte yesterday forenoon, under the directions of the Masonic fraternity. The burial service, as read by a brother of the order, was solemn and impressive. The mortal remains of the deceased were deposited in the new Cemetery Grounds, about a mile and a half northwest of the town,—a place that in natural beauty will compare favorably with Mount Auburn.

The grave was dug upon a gently sloping mound, overshadowed by a grove of tall young oaks, and seemed the only one there, though we believe there have been burials in other portions of the grounds. It was a spot the deceased had chosen for a final resting-place, and none more beautiful or appropriate could have been selected.

An Accountant in Fearful Peril.

A highly exciting incident occurred at Adrian, (Mich.) on Thursday, in which an aeronaut was the person most immediately concerned. He, accompanied by an amateur, had made a successful ascent, coming down in the neighborhood of Toledo, when it was determined to repeat the experiment, and for that purpose the balloon was taken back to Adrian on board a car by making preparations for a second ascent, the netting by which the basket was suspended became detached from the balloon, when the latter exhibited an inclination to soar away on its own account. To prevent this, the aeronaut leaped upon the balloon; but his weight proved insufficient to hold it down, and he was carried up at a fearful rate, clinging, to some projections, but utterly unable to con trol its movements. Both man and balloon were soon out of sight, the fate of the former exciting the most painful solicitude in the minds of the spectators. Three hours after the balloon was seen east of Toledo, appearing, from its distance, to be a mere speck in the sky.

Early looking at the balloon with a telescope, it was discovered that the man was still clinging to it; but it was feared that he would become too much chilled to retain his hold, or that the balloon, gradually losing its gas, would finally fall in the lake, and thus the adventurer be drowned.

Fire at Cincinnati.

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Convicted of Murder.

ST. LOUIS, 17th.—The jury in the case of Geo. R. Lamb, charged with drowning his wife in the Mississippi river last spring, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

THE MEETING AT CENTRALIA.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

"WE ARE ALL DEMOCRATS" IN EGYPT.

SPEECHES BY EX-GOV REYNOLDS, HOYNE, CARPENTER, ET AL.

LINDER'S DIVERTING DIVERSION FOR DOUGLAS.

The Divided Democracy Entered at the State Fair for Competition.

[Special Correspondence of Press and Tribune.]

The State Fair, in session at Centralia during the present week, would have been incomplete had it failed among its exhibit of other products of the industry of our State, to have done justice to those twin cherries on a split stem, all that remains of Illinois Democracy, as the product of the ambitious but unhappy industry of Little Dug.

And this omission was not to be allowed. The opportunity for such an entry was improved, and richly, on Thursday evening last, and an exciting and stirring evening secured for all who were in Centralia.

It is not distinctly settled under which of the committees, or in which class this entry belonged. There might have been some propriety in including it under the head of "Fish Kits," had Douglas fulfilled his latest pledge for the Jonesboro meeting, but the impression exists very generally among the many who heard, or heard of the doings at Jonesboro, that the only lacteal presence developed at that meeting, by Douglas, was the mild beverage whose existence he has latterly begun largely to suspect in the Prairie State occasant, such classification was rendered improper.]

The meeting at Centralia was more of the milk from the same cocoa-nut, and in many respects a telling and cheering occasion for Republicans, while for Douglasism—as they may like it. It was gratifying to see the Happy Family in Egypt, and witness that their love, which in Chicago is "beyond a brother's," (considerably beyond indeed,) exists in Egypt in lake form.

It must be promised that the Jonesboro meeting, though not so large as Douglas expected to call together, to witness his promised dairy-maid performance, did on the day succeeding give numerous accessions to the crowd in attendance upon the State Fair at Centralia, distant about seventy miles north, via the Illinois Central Railroad. And with these came tidings of the debate and various views, chief of which, and most prevalent was that the meeting suffered in its attendance from general apathy; that the milk question was of more interest to Douglas himself than to the Democracy of Egypt as a whole, inasmuch as they possess only a divided whole. The Buchanan wing who had looked to following up an enthusiastic Jonesboro meeting by an administration rally at Centralia, were encouraged and went to work with a will, and on Thursday handbills were pretty thickly scattered throughout the Fair Grounds, Central City and Centralia, announcing a Buchanan rally for Thursday evening. Gov. Reynolds of Old Warnadan at Centralia, that point securing for them a large open square in the immediate vicinity of the depot.

Among the names of speakers announced were those of the Old Ranger, Ex-Gov. Reynolds, Buchanan candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Thomas Hoyne of Chicago, Hon. John Dougherty of Union County, and others.

The fact appeared most evident that the Douglas men were excessively sore over the Jonesboro meeting. Why did they not turn out to hear little Dug? Had they overestimated the properties of Egypt as a political dairy farm? In this humor, which to the fullest extent was indicated by divers unsolicited observants to the aspirants under Dug, they set at work to defeat if possible the gathering, or failing in that to detract from its success. It was not to be, for the meeting was *to be*, and the white Republican "lookers on" in Egypt noted the phases of this family quarrel to be identical with the Chicago squabbles which broke up little Tammany in the very cutting of its milk-teeth, and sent its assets of speaker's desk, spittoons and settees under the sheriff's hammer by landlord's lien.

At half-past seven o'clock there was a straggling crowd drawing off towards the Varsaille House from the depot grounds, where the exiza train from the Fair Ground, a mile and a half distant, landed its passengers. A little later and a rally was made about a dry goods box, upon which mounted the Ex-Governor Reynolds, the "Old Ranger," to open the ball for the evening.

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Gibbons the Shyster.—Jas. F. Gibbons, whose arrest we mentioned yesterday for obtaining money under false pretences, refunded the $10 to Mr. Ramsden, the victim from whom he got it, and the charge was withdrawn. Gibbons was then re-arrested under the ordinance for representing himself to be a police officer. He gave bail on this charge, and will be examined on Wednesday next.

A Long Line of Railroad.—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has only forty six miles to complete, to make a direct and continuous railroad connection, under one management and control, from Philadelphia to Chicago, and requiring only a single change of cars in eight hundred miles.

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At this point the same happy expressions of dissent which, on a remembered occasion, at North Market Hall, Chicago, broke up a Buchanan meeting, illustrated the sincerity of the phrase, "Free Speech," familiar in Douglas parlance. A clique of Douglas men here determined that the meeting should go no further, and they lacked only the power to secure success. Some of the more decent of the Douglas men, perceiving perhaps the futility of the effort, brought about a diversion, and on the other side of the square, from a platform car, the notorious U. F. Linder of free dough fame, took up a counter fire. It deserves to be said that there was a beautiful fitness of things in putting this U. F. Linder and his platform upon wheels.

Here then were duly entered the "Happy Family of Illinois Democracy, and the crowd of from two to three thousand divided between two stands, ramified from one to the other, save the faithful body guard that surrounded each.

Linder was not in condition to do even himself justice, and he yeared out his unalterable devotion to Democracy, apparently with about the same purpose that actuates an auctioneer to drown out his rival auctioneer over the way, and if he did not succeed did little more. The Old Ranger stood up gallantly on his side, was youngest and punning. Said he was raised in hill-side, had heard all sorts of noises in a log-shed, and "smell a mice" was not new to him. He proceeded to ask who was the bolter, Buchanan or Douglas. Last winter he was sending home here to defeat by direct opposition those Lecompton aspirants under Dug, they set at work to defeat if possible the gathering, or failing in that to detract from its success. It was not to be, for the meeting was *to be*, and the white Republican "lookers on" in Egypt noted the phases of this family quarrel to be identical with the Chicago squabbles which broke up little Tammany in the very cutting of its milk-teeth, and sent its assets of speaker's desk, spittoons and settees under the sheriff's hammer by landlord's lien.

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A Fact for Advertisers.

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The Black Republicans will destroy the Union, and nothing but Democracy pure and undefiled can save the country of Black Republicanism. [Cheers—"Hurrah for Douglas," "Hurrah for Lincoln."]

He proceeded to explain the position of the Democracy as to non-intervention, and then went into the political milk-question and the milkmaid with a seed in her hand. Linder himself would envy and be charmed with. He had come to denounce no man, but he would say that Stephen A. Douglas had described the Democracy and gone over to the Republicans. He wandered with them in 1857–58, and *hasn't got back yet.* [Cheers, hisses and confusion.]

At this point the same happy expressions of dissent which, on a remembered occasion, at North Market Hall, Chicago, broke up a Buchanan meeting, illustrated the sincerity of the phrase, "Free Speech," familiar in Douglas parlance. A clique of Douglas men here determined that the meeting should go no further, and they lacked only the power to secure success. Some of the more decent of the Douglas men, perceiving perhaps the futility of the effort, brought about a diversion, and on the other side of the square, from a platform car, the notorious U. F. Linder of free dough fame, took up a counter fire. It deserves to be said that there was a beautiful fitness of things in putting this U. F. Linder and his platform upon wheels.

Here then were duly entered the "Happy Family of Illinois Democracy, and the crowd of from two to three thousand divided between two stands, ramified from one to the other, save the faithful body guard that surrounded each.

Linder was not in condition to do even himself justice, and he yeared out his unalterable devotion to Democracy, apparently with about the same purpose that actuates an auctioneer to drown out his rival auctioneer over the way, and if he did not succeed did little more. The Old Ranger stood up gallantly on his side, was youngest and punning. Said he was raised in hill-side, had heard all sorts of noises in a log-shed, and "smell a mice" was not new to him. He proceeded to ask who was the bolter, Buchanan or Douglas. Last winter he was sending home here to defeat by direct opposition those Lecompton aspirants under Dug, they set at work to defeat if possible the gathering, or failing in that to detract from its success. It was not to be, for the meeting was *to be*, and the white Republican "lookers on" in Egypt noted the phases of this family quarrel to be identical with the Chicago squabbles which broke up little Tammany in the very cutting of its milk-teeth, and sent its assets of speaker's desk, spittoons and settees under the sheriff's hammer by landlord's lien.

At half-past seven o'clock there was a straggling crowd drawing off towards the Varsaille House from the depot grounds, where the exiza train from the Fair Ground, a mile and a half distant, landed its passengers. A little later and a rally was made about a dry goods box, upon which mounted the Ex-Governor Reynolds, the "Old Ranger," to open the ball for the evening.

He said he was happy to address his fellow citizens on this glorious occasion of the State Fair. [Loud cheers.] He met friends and brothers. If he was a friend to Illinois and was known to be a Democrat. But let us lay aside party considerations. I am before you as a candidate for the highest office in your gift. Public Schools are more for the people than Senate Chambers, and those who control and manage the interests of Public Schools are higher than Senators.

Nothing from this fall, with a similar result. He will have to emigrate again—to Mississippi next time, where he keeps his niggers.

Trial of Steam Fire Engines.—Yesterday afternoon a trial of three steam fire engines took place at the foot of Washington street, on the Lake shore. The machines were the "Enterprise," owned by the city, and the "Atlantic" and "Island Queen," owned by the manufacturers, Silvey, Mynderse & Co., of Seneca Falls, New York, by whom the "Enterprise" was also built. There was quite a large attendance to witness the trial, and a good deal of interest manifested by those present. Every thing being in readiness, the torches were applied to all at the same moment with the following result:

Atlantic fired at 3.17½; water boiled at 3.22; whistled at 3.27½; commenced playing at 3.28, being 10½ minutes after the torch was applied.

The Enterprise fired at 3.17½; water boiled at 3.22; whistled at 3.28; commenced playing at 3.29, being 11½ minutes after applying the torch.

The Island Queen fired at 3.17½; water boiled at 3.23½; did not whistle; commenced playing at 3.33; 15½ minutes after the torch was applied.

The blower was not used during this operation, and the machines were stationary. If the blower had been in use, and the machines in motion, the above results would have been reached in about half the time.

Each machine used the inch and a quarter nozzle with 200 feet of hose, and continued playing horizontally for nearly an hour. The greatest distance reached was 188 feet, which was accomplished by the Island Queen—the streams from the Atlantic and Enterprise reaching 170 feet each. One and one-eighth nozzles were then applied, and the Enterprise beat its competitors by about two feet, reaching a distance of about 175 feet. Streams were then thrown upright, and the Atlantic won the victory very decidedly, her stream reaching an altitude of full twenty feet above the Enterprise and Island Queen.

The Atlantic then carried her pipe to the foot of the tower of Dr. Patterson's church, using 450 feet of hose. With an inch nozzle she threw a stream considerably above the second diamond in the steeple, a height of nearly 150 feet from the side walk.

Several other experiments were made with like satisfactory results.

We understand the Atlantic and Island Queen are for sale, the price for each being $4,500. We hear negotiations are opened for their purchase.

Don Pedro Moreto and Count De Riviere.—We publish the following communication to oblige a lady, who seems most sincere in her opinions, though we must say we do not think her proper world has been exclusive in court of law. But it is refreshing in this materialand selfish age, to find there are those who still cherish in their hearts and lives the very romance and poetry of faith and love.

As to the "whipping," if that don't come off until Don Pedro returns to make Mary Jane his bride, few fear we shall become tired of waiting, however bravely she may be able to hold out. In the meantime we shall try to call and see Mary Jane, and also "the large tooth comb and the boot:"

Chicago, (South Clark street) Sept. 18, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

An article which appeared in your paper yesterday, and which I doubt not you believed to be true, is, nevertheless, so entirely unfounded that I am sure you will be glad to have it corrected. You say that the Signor Don Pedro Moreto is the same person as the French Count, or Zozare, Riviere. Now I wish to give you, in few words, my reasons for knowing that they cannot be the same, and thus correct the spread of a report which must inflict great pain on Signor Moreto, and also upon those hearts here who must be forever devoted to him.

I knew Moreto well, and intimately. He was full of all noble thoughts and fine impulses. Noble blood coursed through his veins, and his magnificent form, fine face, and aristocratic bearing, were the outward signs of a child of a perfect gentleman, the very soul of truth and honor. He told me often of his past life and plans for the future, dwelling most especially upon the last; for that future, to which he fondly looked, I had promised, in sorrow as in joy, to share with him. The last evening we were together I can never forget. It was the day previous to that magnificent excursion which envious fortune forbade. We walked upon the pier beside the lake shore. The moonlight was sleeping sweetly on the banks and bosom of Lake Michigan, and seating ourselves near its margin, while his arm encircled me, he told me of the depths of my heart I hear it said, it is not so! I know he was driven away, without time to even a hurried farewell. I saw him as he ran for the depot, his noble countenance more in sorrow than in anger at the persecutions of his foes. But I know him—I know Moreto—and I know he will come back, and in the midst of his contused and baffled persecutors, fulfil his vows and redeem his plighted faith. I have of his remains only a large tooth comb and a pair of books, but the gold dust of Fraser River, all stolen, is poor beside them. I shall yet give him that boot, polished with my own hands, and that jet, and a few raven locks with that large-tooth comb. You had no right to imply that he is a scoundrel and deceiver. You might easily have known the boot by cutting name; and you had better look out when he comes back, or you will get a right sound whipping, so you will, and you really deserve it. He a villain. Indeed! he is more than an honest gentleman. He was no guile on his lips. I have tried them, and I know. I look daily for his return; for he will come back, because he has so much to live for—so much joy, such love! And then once more such clasped embraces, such joined hands, such kisses, such bliss, such rapture!

Now, I say that I am not a great political lady, and have no judicial reputation; neither do I live on an avenue, but I am above them all in his love and the only woman—O! I thank Heaven! the only woman—who has raised her voice in his defence. Should you wish to see me, to converse about him, you will find me at home at all proper hours.

Your humble servant,

Mary Jane D——.

For the Third Time.—On Thursday night, a third burglary was attempted upon the premises of Mr. Iglehart, a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c., 194 South Clark street. The first was committed on Sunday night last when a quantity of men's clothing was taken. The second was on Sunday night, when a quantity of female apparel was carried off. The third time the rascal woke up the wrong passenger, and the result was that he barely escaped with his life. Mr. Iglehart was awakened in the middle of the night by a noise in his room, and found a dangerous negro in his room. He immediately seized the villain, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which the negro received several blows with a hatchet in the hands of Mr. I. The burglar finally contrived to release himself, and made his escape through the window, leaving his coat in the hands of Mr. I., but carrying away with him several pretty severe cuts. As we have stated, this is the third time that Mr. Iglehart has been visited within a week by this class of rascals. Such visits are becoming dangerous, and we predict they wont be renewed at present. We trust the police will nab the black rascal before many hours.

The Day of Atonement.—Last evening at six o'clock commenced with our Hebrew citizens the solemn Fast of the Day of Atonement, it continuing until six o'clock this evening, it being the tenth day of the Jewish month *Tishri*, of their religious year. Yesterday was also the last of the nine days of repentance, which by the orthodox Jews have been observed with fasting until noon of each day, and attendance at the Synagogue for the purpose of offering prayer to Omnipotence to mitigate, alter or reverse any evil decrees made on the first day of their religious year, which is the month of September in the Christian calendar.

Notice to the Pine Cravat Fraternity.—The occupant of No. 39 Monroe street, near Wabash Avenue, would invite the burglars and housebreakers pow,in Chicago, when anxious to see the inside of his house, to ring the front door bell, and he will entertain them with the best his house can afford, and in addition, will present them with such articles as may be *lying around loose.* 'Tis too expensive to pay gaziers bills, and hence the above notice.

Sabbath Superintendents and teachers of Evangelical Sabbath Schools in this city are requested to meet at the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association this Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. As it is an object in which all the friends of the cause in our city are interested, it is hoped that there will be a prompt and full attendance.

Journal please notice.

Mr. Bateman's School.—Mr. Bateman's school for young ladies comm

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

HENRY D. BATEMAN.

For Congress 1st District,

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Aspect of the Campaign.

We are frequently asked for our private opinion in regard to the result of the present campaign. To all such questions, we have the same answer which we give publicly through the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, viz: That all our advices, private and otherwise, are of the most encouraging character. The principles of Republicanism have been most fully bellied and perverted; but as sure as the truth will in the end prevail, so certainly will slanders recoil upon those who make them. Douglas and his tools have long raised against us the mad-dog cry of Abolitionism; but in thousands of instances when Republican speakers have boldly avowed and freely explained the principles of the party, the people with nearly united voice have exclaimed, "If that is Abolitionism then I am an Abolitionist." The truth is the distinctive principles of the Republican party and those of the Abolitionists are antagonistic, and the effort of the Douglas worshippers to fasten that name upon the Republican party is beginning to recoil upon those who make it. It shows the people the lack of confidence they have in the strength of their own position and arguments. A party that is reduced to the pitiable necessity of using epithets instead of facts and well settled principles cannot stand the test of discussion before a free, intelligent people. Indeed, all who dare to think for themselves and oppose Douglas are at once branded as Abolitionists. A few weeks ago the *Times*—Mr. Douglas' mouth-piece—praised Judge Breese as "a consistent, life-long Democrat;" but recently he has written a letter implying directly that he would not be unwilling to take Mr. Douglas' "place," and forthwith he is classed at Jonesboro by the modest "Little Giant," with Fred. Douglass and Giddings. The people now understand that to oppose Douglas is to be an Abolitionist, and in view of this definition, they have determined to abolitionize the State of Illinois, for he may rest assured that our noble State will repudiate the treachery of the man whose highest aspiration is bounded by the circumference of "my place."

The northern half of the State is of course safe for Republicanism. We repeat, that our advices from the central and southern portions are of the most cheering character. We would, however, guard our friends most carefully from a spathy or a false security in the great contest. Arrangements are making by our enemies to perpetrate the most extensive frauds at the polls. Against these it is time to prepare and to push forward the defences the more vigorously as the election approaches. Let our friends in the city and country watch with eagle eye every floating Hibernian who all at once falls in love with a home among them. If he honestly has a right to vote, let him freely exercise it; but these floating gentry are in nine cases out of ten "bogus." Examine carefully their papers, and make them put their hand on the "golden cross" and you will generally see them march away from the polls shoplifters, taking the shortest road to the nearest place "to liquor!" Let but Republicans in this and all other ways do their duty with energy and zeal, let them by document and argument bring their principles to bear upon their neighbors and friends around them, and the victory is ours.

Douglas Unhappy because Browning will not be Senator.

When the Republican Convention assembled in Springfield, in June last, for the purpose of nominating officers only, they could not get Lincoln to consent to act with them till they would provide themselves that Lincoln should be their candidate for the United States Senate, and accordingly you find that that Convention framed their resolutions declaring that the nomination of Lincoln was the first, the last and the only choice of the Republicans for the United States Senate, and that in failing to have it understood that he was the first choice, nor the last choice, but the only choice, The party had nobody else. Browning was nowhere. Governor Bissell was of no account. Old Archy Williams was not to be appreciated by those who, in a threatened rain storm, and possibly in an impromptu city like this, with sarcely ten square feet of tight, reliable roof to be found. We are certainly here for Fair purposes, and if the weather be not *fair*, we are not weather-proof. We easily disappointed as in being, despite its rain symptoms, a glorious day, and Thursday, by no will defeated hopes based on its superb drawing.

The cattle and herds occupied the ring and the Committee yesterday, and both to say the night was fair, but it failed to draw and to hold the crowd, and hence the lesser attraction to the course. Everything promised when, for the hour or two of twilight the ring was thronged both on Tuesday and Wednesday, as also on the morning of those days previous to nine A. M., to the horses.

The ring circle was well prepared, of a well chosen surface, giving one-fourth of a mile in circuit, too scant for the ordinary and tenacious "Kentucky rules of the turf," but pretty fair for a short, sharp irregular heats of speed on occasions like the present. The first round this morning to greet the ear was the cheer and stir of horses after horses, an eager throng of sports and spectators along the line of race circling the track, where the horses, in every style of accoutrement, and with every variety of pace were to be seen moving etc.

There crashed along, bold well-up to his work and making splendid play before his trotting sulky, a fine young horse or colt, with a single wheel with some competitor in a sharp close trial of speed, the winner hailed by loud shouts as the choice favorite. Some of the entries mentioned above are worthy of more extended notice; but other objects demand attention, and this must suffice.

Sabbath School Celebration at Lemont.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On Thursday, the 16th inst., a Sabbath school celebration and pic nic was held at Lemont in this county. The weather was delightful, and a large number were present. The people from Downer's Grove and vicinity came in a procession of above seventy wagons, some of them drawn by four and six horses, with numerous banners and a fine band of music. The appearance of this procession, extending above three-fourths of a mile, with banners flying and spirit stirring music, was one of unusual magnificence. They were received by the inhabitants of Lemont and Athens, and escorted to the grove.

The people of Lockport had been expected, but owing to some misunderstanding as to the time, were not present.

The place selected was in an extensive grove of oak trees, and overlooking a vast country; the Desplaines River rolling to the south, the Illinois and Michigan Canal with its ponderous barges laden to the water's edge, and the railroad with its snorting locomotive and rushing train.

After discussing the merits of an excellent dinner, and listening to some music from the band and singing from the choir, the audience were addressed by Elder Joslin, of Chicago, in a speech of great eloquence and ability; so simple and plain as to be understood by the youngest and at the same time so truthful and impressive as to interest the entire audience, which marks the highest order of talent in the orator. The exercises closed with music and prayer. A vote of thanks was passed by the guests to the citizens of the place, which was acknowledged.

The others in competition were as follows:

"Whalebone," sorrel, J. J. Casey, Jefferson Co., Ill.

"Bald," two years old, Simon Adamson, Omega, Ill.

"Spotted Buck," six years, of Arabian stock, owned by Mr. Wilkeson, Jefferson Co., Ill.

"Sovereign," bright bay, four years, Alex. Black, Waseboro Co., Ill.

"Blue Gull," bay, six years old, W. B. Hand-ley, Clean Co.

"Black Hawk Morgan," seven years old, L. Edwards, Clean Co.

"Young Prince," six years old, John Gregory, Vermont.

"Grand Turk," seven years old, dark chestnut, G. W. Pickering, Cumberland Co.

"Black Bettger," seven years old, chestnut sorrel, A. Hulse, Salem.

"Col. Harney," Black Hawk Morgan, W. E. McMain, Salem Illinois.

"Highflier and Copperbott one," seven years, a chestnut sorrel, J. L. Colois, Alton and St. Louis.

"Black Hawk Morgan," six years old, Job. Irish & Co., Venice, Madison Co.

"Young Barnard," four years, dark bay, J. Y. Lanyer, Godfrey, Illinois.

"Young Lexington," dark, H. W. S. Bosworth, Bloomington Illinois.

"Illinois Farmer," black, S. Miller, St. Clair County.

In the next class of two year old stallion, "Bellbounder," owned by F. J. Smith, took the blue ribbon.

The yearling stallions there were seven entries. "Charter Oak," owned by J. C. Bull, of Alton, taking the blue as first prize, and "Young Grey Eagle Jr.," owned by J. W. Hess, of Coles Co., the second.

Brood Mares next entered the field, a goodly and healthy looking company, of considerable numbers. The blue ribbon and red ribbon, two Ill. L. Dorsey's stock, of Kentucky, near Louisville.

The Committee with awards for the best two year old colts and one year old fillies and best colts, in all of which classes the entries were numerous, closed their labors for the afternoon, to be resumed for the classes remaining, to-morrow.

FAIR GROUNDS, CENTRALIA, Sept. 9th.

The day opens clear but cool, and the prospect is that we shall have fine weather during the remainder of the week.

The amount taken at the entrance yesterday reached $2,500, which is considered very satisfactory, but which will doubtless be largely exceeded to-day.

The number of entries reported up to this time is 1,900. In Fine Arts the show is meagre, in fruit only moderate, and in needle work, etc., just passable. With this exception, the number of entries exceeds that of the Peoria Fair last year.

Surprising as it may seem the show of agricultural products is by far the least interesting of any on the grounds. That in Southern Illinois, the garden of the Western Hemisphere, in such peculiar pride should be so poorly represented as can only account for on the supposition that other parts of the State feared to enter the lists with such odds against them as Egypt threatened; while here the farmers from the disadvantages of an unfavorable season, having nothing of *unusual* excellence to offer have neglected to contribute *anything*. Among the collection as it is, we notice a few bundles of very fine corn from Jefferson County, also several (mixed) bear Centralia. Seventy-seven varieties of grasses and cereals, both wild and tame, tied in bundles and dried, crackers from Peoria, eight jars of butter and a number of cheeses not labelled, seven barrels of flour, one branded "Oak Orchard" Mills, Vandalia, two bbls Curtis City Mills, one bbl Jonesboro City, one bbl Carbondale, one bbl Star Mills, Vandalia, and one bbl Dowdall Mills, from Jackson County. The last manufactured from 4½ bushels of wheat. Some very fine specimens of peas, beans, clover and timothy seeds, oats, barley, wheat, corn meal, apple sauce and buckwheat. A Conner exhibits some remarkably fine wheat, raised in Union County, and weighing 64 lbs to the bushel. Also some specimens of rice from Jackson County. Some one else, a splendid quality of wheat from Perry County, the crop of the present season, which yielded 33 bu of 64½ lbs to the acre. A few samples of Jackson County corn are very fine. Sweet potatoes and yams of fair size, a small assortment of "garden sauce," some honey and specimens of Chinese sugar cane ready, made by Wm. Peverill of Rockford, completes the list. Mr. P. informs us that he makes about 200 lbs of dry sugar and 100 gals of cane, and finds no difficulty in granulating it.

A few yards east of this hall is the ballstay styled in the directory "The hall of Texila Fusion." Here we re-day formed a dense crowd of spectators, and the tables were much better filled than yesterday. Near the eastern entrance is a vase containing a very beautiful bouquet of wax flowers. They are the only ones on exhibition and are generally admired. In passing through the hall we noticed specimens of hair work, glass bottles, guilding, patchwork, pincushions, card baskets, crewel work, mats, slippers, embroidery, worked collars, crochet work, skirts, silk embroidery, specimens of penmanship, oil paintings, daguerreotypes, colored crayon work, wax flowers, wire work, wire carpets, all-wool carpets, manufactured goods, flags, millinery, upholstery, dress making and knit-stockings. Here also are sewing machines of a variety of patents; we note Wheeler & Wilson's, G. B. Steele, Harris' (Boudoir), Lathbury's, Weed's, Raymond's and Singer's. The hall was continually thronged with spectators.

To the collection in the "Mechanical Hall," we notice the addition of a large assortment of scales, letter presses, warehouse trucks, a mill for crushing sugar, and a sugar cane mill from the establishments of Messrs. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser of Chicago; a model of a machine for sawing lath, broom handles, &c. from the rounded log; an assortment of lightning rods and points exhibited by Cordry, Potter & Co. of St. Louis; a new style of lightning rod consisting of simple copper bolt by F. J. Forgeot, also of Bureau; A double portable press; Porter Apple parers; a model for a portable fence; a patent lard lamp; a model of Taggart's patent excavator and grader; a specimen of sawed shingles by Bawson & Fateham, of Chicago; premium fruit cans; a polychromatic press for printing in several colors at one impression; A model of Brown and Perkhurst's patent reaper; a model of Clay's patent corn planter; a model of Dederick's patent hay press; a model of Miller's patent invalid bedstead; a model of Barra & Sylbeder churn, by W. H. Owen, of Lockport; a washing machine by J. Lininger, of Coles county; another good machine; a model of a churn, two chopping by D. Coughlan, of St. Louis; one of Gilmore's patent bee-houses, from Cowgil & Ward, of Kankakee and lastly, a novel drill corn planter, Mose's by name, by the inventor, one of J. O. Jayce's corn and cob mills, manufactured in Cincinnati, which the agent assured us was a "little giant killer." A model of a new plow, patented by M. C. Williams, of Stockton, Ill., is based on scientific principles.

We now find ourselves among the reapers. Here are twenty-two full-sized machines, and two models, varying in every twenty-one different sorts, of some there being duplicates. The following is the list: S. Williams' patent, built at Buffalo Prairie; Kirby's harvester and mower, built at Ottawa, and differing from all the others in working in front of the horses instead of in the usual manner has been much improved of late, and last year took the first premium at the great trial at Salem; Reilly's patent, a combined machine, built at Rockford, Ill.; Palmer's patent self-rake, built at Mansfield, Ohio; G. S. Curtis' a combined machine, built in Chicago; Murray, Van Doren & Glover's "Great Reaper and Stacker," a new and exceedingly ingenious machine for cutting and stacking at one operation; P. Manny's combined self-raker, of which there are three on the ground, manufactured at Freeport; Hussey & Co's combined self-raker, built at Rockford; J. P. Manny's combined hand raker, built at the same place; The Kentucky Harvester, a similar machine, and comprising Lamb's patent combined self-raker, Blooming-ton; J. V. A. Wemple's, a very simple and ingenious self-raker, invented and manufactured by Mr. Mr. Wemple's passage; Allen's machine, exhibited by G. Emery & Co.; Kirby's patent, a combined hand-rake machine (two on the ground), built at Buffalo; Seymour's combined self-raker, Brockport, N. Y.; Seymour's combined hand-rake, Springfield, Ohio; "Improved New York," a similar machine from the same place; one of A. H. Hall's, Rockford, Ill.; and lastly, a machine manufactured by Love, Otis & Co., Beloit, Wis. No premiums are to be awarded on this class of machinery, and the others no trial will be given. Some of the points mentioned above are worthy of more extended notice; but other objects demand attention, and this must suffice.

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The amount taken at the entrance yesterday reached $2,500, which is considered very satisfactory, but which will doubtless be largely exceeded to-day.

The number of entries reported up to this time is 1,900. In Fine Arts the show is meagre, in fruit only moderate, and in needle work, etc., just passable. With this exception, the number of entries exceeds that of the Peoria Fair last year.

Surprising as it may seem the show of agricultural products is by far the least interesting of any on the grounds. That in Southern Illinois, the garden of the Western Hemisphere, in such peculiar pride should be so poorly represented as can only account for on the supposition that other parts of the State feared to enter the lists with such odds against them as Egypt threatened; while here the farmers from the disadvantages of an unfavorable season, having nothing of *unusual* excellence to offer have neglected to contribute *anything*. Among the collection as it is, we notice a few bundles of very fine corn from Jefferson County, also several (mixed) bear Centralia. Seventy-seven varieties of grasses and cereals, both wild and tame, tied in bundles and dried, crackers from Peoria, eight jars of butter and a number of cheeses not labelled, seven barrels of flour, one branded "Oak Orchard" Mills, Vandalia, two bbls Curtis City Mills, one bbl Jonesboro City, one bbl Carbondale, one bbl Star Mills, Vandalia, and one bbl Dowdall Mills, from Jackson County. The last manufactured from 4½ bushels of wheat. Some very fine specimens of peas, beans, clover and timothy seeds, oats, barley, wheat, corn meal, apple sauce and buckwheat. A Conner exhibits some remarkably fine wheat, raised in Union County, and weighing 64 lbs to the bushel. Also some specimens of rice from Jackson County. Some one else, a splendid quality of wheat from Perry County, the crop of the present season, which yielded 33 bu of 64½ lbs to the acre. A few samples of Jackson County corn are very fine. Sweet potatoes and yams of fair size, a small assortment of "garden sauce," some honey and specimens of Chinese sugar cane ready, made by Wm. Peverill of Rockford, completes the list. Mr. P. informs us that he makes about 200 lbs of dry sugar and 100 gals of cane, and finds no difficulty in granulating it.

A few yards east of this hall is the ballstay styled in the directory "The hall of Texila Fusion." Here we re-day formed a dense crowd of spectators, and the tables were much better filled than yesterday. Near the eastern entrance is a vase containing a very beautiful bouquet of wax flowers. They are the only ones on exhibition and are generally admired. In passing through the hall we noticed specimens of hair work, glass bottles, guilding, patchwork, pincushions, card baskets, crewel work, mats, slippers, embroidery, worked collars, crochet work, skirts, silk embroidery, specimens of penmanship, oil paintings, daguerreotypes, colored crayon work, wax flowers, wire work, wire carpets, all-wool carpets, manufactured goods, flags, millinery,

Douglas and the Toombs Bill—The Jacksonville Dodge Exposed—Testimony of Toombs.

(From the Alton Courier.)

Finding that personal abuse and calling others "liars" did not exonerate him from the damning act of striking from the Toombs bill the only clause in it requiring the submission of the Constitution to the people, Judge Douglas at Jacksonville, undertook to reply more at length to Judge Trumbull's charges. In his reply, abounding as it does in the words "falsehood and forgery," he does not deny a single statement made by Trumbull, except the one that the Toombs bill, when introduced, contained a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people. This statement Douglas denies in the following words: "It turns out that the Toombs Bill never did contain a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted, hence no such clause was ever stricken out by me or any one else." The falsity of this denial is proven; First, by an examination of the bill itself, the 13th section of which is in the following words:

"That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, &c."

Secondly, by the testimony of Mr. Toombs himself, who introduced the bill. Here is what he says, to be found at page 127, of appendix to *Congressional Globe*, of last session:

The first twelve sections provided the machinery for carrying the bill into effect, and the thirteenth is the fairness.

The other sections, containing on the fourth parts of the bill incident to every enabling act. I put them off with my sincere from a printed bill before me. The first, two, we have had in every act, prior to this. I have inserted them under the usual clause stating that the following shall be the fundamental conditions of admission, &c. The precise words requiring a submission of the Constitution to the people. That I did not change.

"When the bill came in for consideration between myself and friends of the bill, I proposed to strike out the no provision in the bill for a second election; there was considerable discussion upon it, and finally I consented, of some three being duplicates. The following is the list: S. Williams' patent, built at Buffalo Prairie; Kirby's harvester and mower, built at Ottawa, and differing from all the others in working in front of the horses instead of in the usual manner has been much improved of late, and last year took the first premium at the great trial at Salem; Reilly's patent, a combined machine, built at Rockford, Ill.; Palmer's patent self-rake, built at Mansfield, Ohio; G. S. Curtis' a combined machine, built in Chicago; Murray, Van Doren & Glover's "Great Reaper and Stacker," a new and exceedingly ingenious machine for cutting and stacking at one operation; P. Manny's combined self-raker, of which there are three on the ground, manufactured at Freeport; Hussey & Co's combined self-raker, built at Rockford; J. P. Manny's combined hand raker, built at the same place; The Kentucky Harvester, a similar machine, and comprising Lamb's patent combined self-raker, Bloomington; J. V. A. Wemple's, a very simple and ingenious self-raker, invented and manufactured by Mr. Mr. Wemple's passage; Allen's machine, exhibited by G. Emery & Co.; Kirby's patent, a combined hand-rake machine (two on the ground), built at Buffalo; Seymour's combined self-raker, Brockport, N. Y.; Seymour's combined hand-rake, Springfield, Ohio; "Improved New York," a similar machine from the same place; one of A. H. Hall's, Rockford, Ill.; and lastly, a machine manufactured by Love, Otis & Co., Beloit, Wis. No premiums are to be awarded on this class of machinery, and the others no trial will be given. Some of the points mentioned above are worthy of more extended notice; but other objects demand attention, and this must suffice.

And here is what Douglas said after reading the quotation:

"That statement was also agreed to without dissent. That was one that the amendment quoted by Trumbull, at Alton, as evidence against me, instead of being put into the bill by me, was rejected by me, and never became a part thereof at all. You also see that the submitted clause expressly authorized the Convention to appoint a mode day of election as it should deem proper.

Now, I ask you, when he made that charge, knew these facts. He forged this evidence from sentence to end, and by falsifying the record he has attempted to have a false character. I ask you what you think of Trumbull thus going around the country falsifying and garbling the public records. I ask you whether you will sustain a man in such a course? Will you indorse it?

Trumbull's charge at Alton was in these words; that in the bill, as reported back by Judge Douglas, these words, not to be found in the original bill, are inserted at the close of the 13th section, viz:

"And until the complete execution of this act, no other election shall be held in said Territory."

—Which a reference to this bill shows to be strictly true. Douglas, without denying this, seeks to mislead the public by parading before them the fact, that he never moved in the Senate to change these words. What has that to do with the charge that he at one time entered into a scheme and reported an amendment which throttled the very popular sovereignty of which he now claims to be the champion? What effrontery in Douglas to charge Trumbull with "*forging*" evidence and "falsifying the record," when a reference to the documents sustains every word he uttered. Does Judge Douglas suppose the people are fools, that they cannot tell the difference between the record of a transaction which took place on the 30th of June, and of an entirely different transaction which took place on the 2d of July? Or, does he suppose that, by showing what he did in the Senate or the 2d of July, he is to be relieved of his responsibility as chairman of the committee on territories, for what he did not all know that Douglas now claims credit for opposing the Lecompton Constitution, (because it was not submitted to the people,) and does he does not relieve him from the odium of having at one time recommended to the Senate a bill containing a clause preventing such submission.

The recommendation of Douglas that only fails to meet or contranict any statement made by Trumbull, but had Douglas instead of accusing Trumbull of "*forging* and falsifying the public record" quoted the whole relating to the change of phraseology at the end of the 11th section, it would have been apparent that he himself was garbling and misquoting, and that the plain meaning of the whole convention power to appoint future elections was not intended to confer on it the right to submit the constitution to the people. Mr. Douglas removed the amendment in the Senate, on the 2d of July, giving the convention power to appoint a future election, he stated, as before quoted, that he did it, "so that they can appoint the day in the event that there should be a failure to come into the Union." Here Douglas stopped the quotation. We will add from the *Globe* of the same date, and which immediately follows: *It is merely a verbal modification of that clause.*"

Mr. Toombs—Would it not be better to insert the words legislative, or other elections?

Mr. Douglas—There is no election except the one covered by the amendment, that is the vote for or against the Constitution. There cannot be any election to the phraseology now.

Mr. Toombs—Very well."

Mr. Yulee—I would suggest a postponement of the election for sixty days."

Mr. Douglas—There are difficulties in the way of that."

Mr. Yulee—The convention must have authority then, because the legislature has completed the general rules."

The amendment was agreed to.

At a subsequent period of the debate, in speaking to an amendment offered by Mr. Durkee, Mr. Douglas, at page 770, *Globe*, said he "the bill authorising the election, but one can take place."

The whole record taken together, clearly shows that the modification made at Douglas' instance, in the Senate, on the 2d of July, of the clause as he first reported it, was not done to give the convention power to order an election prior for a submission of the Constitution, but so that they could appoint the day for a territorial election, "in the event that there should be a failure to come into the Union;" " " " " merely a verbal modification of the clause," as Douglas first reported it; and that to use his own language himself and friends at Washington "in speaking of the election to be held under it, he said, "but one can take place," which was, of course, the election of delegates to the convention. Applying to Douglas the language he has himself falsely applied to Trumbull, we ask the people of Illinois what they think of him "thus going around the country falsifying and garbling the public records?"

Douglas hopes, by mystification of the record and confusion of words, to escape the conviction of having been a party to a scheme to have a Constitution put in force over the people of Kansas, without allowing them an opportunity to pass upon it. His attempt to show consistency in Trumbull, does not relieve him from the responsibility of his own acts. Trumbull is not on trial. We believe he always regarded the idea of popular sovereignty as practicable by Douglas, and applied to the people of a territory, as a humbug; but for Douglas, who boasts that twenty years of his past life have been, and all the future shall be, devoted to this "*great principle*," to be caught strangling the bantling, is the exquisite.

"Jimmy Jones" of Tennessee.

This political "fossil," famous for his old-time political encounters with "Jimmy Polk" of the same State—famous for his apostacy from the Whig party to support the Nebraska bill—and famous for his hearty support of the Lecompton Constitution and the detestable Kansas swindle in the last Congress, delivered himself of a harangue in the State House yesterday as per programme. He was listened to by respectable little *claqueurs*—crowd of say two hundred—and a mixture of all shades of opinion drawn together by a desire to see this Tennessee "elephant" which the Democracy have imported to drag the Douglas car out of the mud where it is just now hopelessly stuck.

Of the speech but little can be said. It was a general and rambling "stump speech"—a rehash of the hackneyed topics of the day—the loud and horns of abolitionism, which facetious firesters have so often rehearsed in nursery style, to gaping crowds of grave-eyed children—the meaningless infusion of bogus eloquence and bastard wit—a "heart-touching" (in-a-horn) display of oratorical modulation, gesture and attitude—a most gallant demolition of visionary cob-houses, and a very Myer-like pummelling of transparent straw men—it was all this, but contained not a single statement of a single political principle now before the people of Illoth the country—not a single argument, pro or con, not even an infinitesimal part of a homeopathic dose of political instruction, which would help a poor benighted political heathens of Illinois, whom Mr. Jones came to instruct, to cast their votes with a better knowledge of men and measures, when they go to the ballot box next November.

Pie, Mr. Jones—So Congressman Jones—So Governor Jones—So Senator Jones—to great, nauseating and flimsy pie-crust, filled with—leaving us in such intellectual darkness—in such a brown study as political heathens—[Democracy, as it is, and as we are a member, had by fire,] made a fatal speculation by sending you up from Tennessee to catch Yankees.—*Springfield Jour*, 15th.

A Great Speech Spoiled.

After Mr. Jones concluded his remarks yesterday, some one called on Gen. Singleton for a speech. The General mounted the platform and essayed to make himself be heard; but just at that moment some one in the gallery began pinching a dog's tail, and the tortured animal sent up such wild, shrieks of pain that the General's voice was overpowered, and he gracefully retired from the stand.—*Springfield Journal.*

It is to be regretted that that dog had a tail, for had Gen. Singleton been permitted to go on, no doubt he would have thrown some light upon the horse contract for the army. The whole of the firm to whom that contract was awarded, including Gov. Jones of Tennessee, are now "howling and striking" for Douglas—Tom Dyer in Chicago, Singer at Peoria, and Jones and Singleton in the center. The public would like to know whether a stipulation to do this work was a part of the contract.

Indiana Politics.

The canvas in Indiana is warmly conducted on both sides. The Douglasites having surrendered to the "Nationals," the contest is exclusively between the Republicans and the Buchanaers. We are sanguine of the triumph of the former. Our political friends feel confident of carrying at least eight out of the eleven Congressional Districts. At present they have but five Republican members in the delegation.

A desperate effort is being made to defeat the gallant Colfax. The game is to vote about a thousand Irish against him, who may be at work on the Fort Wayne Road through his district. But we do not believe his enemies will succeed in accomplishing his defeat.

All Abolitionists Who do not Support Douglas.

Does he deny that he, and Trumbull, and Breese, and Giddings, and Chase, and Fred. Douglas, and all those Abolitionists and deserters from the Democracy did make speeches in the same common cause? Does he deny that Jim Matheny was then and is now his confidential friend and wire-worker?—*Douglas' Jonesboro Speech.*

Since it has been ascertained that Judge Breese does not prefer Judge Douglas for the United States Senate to "all the world and his wife," he is of course an Abolitionist. We now understand what it takes to constitute an Abolitionist; in the opinion of Judge Douglas. Breese and Trumbull Abolitionists! Bah!!

Great Republican Victory in Maine—Clean Sweep.

Further advices from Maine indicate the re-election of Gov. Morrill by 2,000 majority, and the choice of all six Republicans to Congress, the District in doubt on Monday night having put themselves on the right side. The delegation from Maine to the XXXVIIth Congress will be as follows:

Dist.	Republicans.	Dist.	Republicans.
1.	Lot M. Morrill,	4.	Freeman H. Morse,
2.	John N. Goodwin,	5.	Charles W. Walton,
3.	Samuel C. Fessenden,	6.	Samuel P. Foster.

Maine has solely taken her stand by the side of Vermont.

Fatal Bite of a Rattlesnake.—The Great County *Herald* of the 11th says:

An only son of Wm. W. and Jane Robe, residing in the town of Harrison, named David Volney and between nine and ten years old, died of the bite of a rattlesnake, six hours after the bite. Liquor and the usual remedies were applied, but without effect. The bite of a rattlesnake is probably incurable when injected into an artery.

A DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.

A Wife and Mother Commits Suicide and Her Little Daughter makes a Similar Attempt.

(From the Wisconsin (Milwaukee), 18th).

Yesterday afternoon a most distressing suicide took place on Jefferson street, 7th Ward, which came near proving a double tragedy. The wife of Mr. Willard L. Chambers, who has been residing in this city for a little more than three weeks, took a dose of arsenic yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, at the residence of Sandi Garland, in Jefferson street, where she was boarding. She lingered along till a quarter to eleven o'clock last night, when she departed this life. She took the arsenic from a paper, and drank it down with water, while sitting at a table, and while another person was in the room. As soon as it was ascertained that she had poisoned herself, Dr. Gardner was sent for, who came and wished to administer an emetic, but it was long time before she could be persuaded to take anything. She said she wanted to die, and was ready to depart from this world.

Finally her little daughter persuaded her to take an emetic, but it was too late, and she died, as we have said, about a quarter to eleven. She appeared to have a full possession of her faculties, nearly up to the time of her death.

As soon as her little daughter, who is a bright girl of eight years of age, learned that her mother had taken poison, she also took some from the paper, saying that she wanted to die if her mother was going to. But an emetic was administered to the child, and she experienced no serious effects from what she took.

Mr. Chambers, the husband of the deceased came here three weeks ago last Monday, and formerly lived in Buffalo. He is about 30, and his wife is about 26 years of age. The deceased is a fine looking lady, and her husband is a gentleman of prepossessing exterior. He came here to open a clothing store, and was intending to commence business next Monday, opposite the Walker House.

It appeared that his wife was of a cross and fault finding disposition, and that he couldn't live with her. He paid her expenses, however, although he did not live with her. He kept her at the American House some time, and afterwards she removed to Mr. Garland's. He boarded at the Walker House. They had been married nine years, and the husband thinks that of late she has been a little out of her mind. She had previously threatened to destroy herself. Dr. Gardner, however, says she talked intelligently, and appeared perfectly sane. Her body was put in charge of Mr. Chambers, at his request, and he is to have it respectably interred.

I. O. S. M.

The installation of *Fortification Camp, No. 5*, occurred on Tuesday evening last, at the quarters in Tenkerman Hall, on the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in presence of a large delegation of visiting brethren from the Shawmut, Iron Crown and Tremont Camps. The officers of the Grand Camp of Massachusetts entered precisely at 8½ o'clock, wearing the full ensigns of office, and proceeded at once to the ceremonies of installation. The various ceremonies of degree, title, qualification, &c., having been passed and proved satisfactory, the worthy Grand Commander addressed the Grand Camp and its new subordinates in that language of delicacy and beauty for which he is famed. He made new suggestions of vital interest to the fraternity, respecting the system of conducting initiation ceremonies, which should be heeded and acted upon.

The installation of the officers of the new camp was performed with, each being carefully instructed in the duties and responsibilities of new position, and cautioned against incidental influences from irresponsible parties.

At the close of this ceremony the newly installed Commander of Fortification Camp on assuming the chair, complimented the Grand Camp officers, acknowledged the honor done him by his confederated associates, and closed by introducing Past Commander Rich, of Shawmut Camp, who made a few very pertinent remarks.

We have been requested by the members not to print the names of the officers of the subordinate Camps, just now organized; for what reason we cannot divine, but suspecting in connection with the other members of the press, who are brothers of the order, we comply with their desires.

At ten o'clock the officers of the Grand Camp of Massachusetts, with a few invited guests, sat down to a supper at the new Cummins House, given by the officers of the new Camp, where wit, song and sentiment prevailed to a late hour. The tables were tastefully arranged, and sumptuously supplied with edibles and bibibles —reflecting great credit upon the new South End Hotel.

The newly commissioned Commander presided; at his right hand sat the Grand Commander of the State, and on his left Dr. Dodge, Esq., while remaining seats on either side were occupied alternately by officers of the grand and the subordinate camps.

Interesting and appropriate speeches were made by the new Commander, Messrs. Curtis Guild, Otis Rich, W. H. Gibson, B. F. Brown, J. R. Nelson, H. S. Hitchcock, Mr. Hovey, J. E. Manning, H. O. Parker and others, and the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment to all who participated in its festivities. The congratulations upon the formation of a camp in the great growing southerly wards of our city were numerous and hearty, and there is every reason to anticipate that it will flourish.

RESIGNATION OF THE GRAND COMMANDER OF THE GRAND CAMP.—We announce with regret, that the Grand Commander of the Massachusetts Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Sons of Malta, by reason of pressing private engagements, has felt himself compelled to resign his office, and has given notice to that effect to the Grand Sub Consistory of the United States. The announcement has been received in the various lodge with expressions of unfeigned regret, and the universal opinion seems to be, that it will be almost impossible to fill the high executive position by one so well qualified for its duties.

It may not be uninteresting, at this time, to the brethren hereof, to enumerate some of the valuable services rendered by this gentleman to the order, by which he has become known and endeared to hundreds and thousands of men throughout our country. He organized and was the first to confer the degrees of Grand, G. C. of the Camp of the Iron Crown; has also presided, on different occasions, over the deliberations of the Shawmut and Tremont Camps—having performed the duties of Grand Commander of the latter; and has assisted in the operations of Pre Patria, Ecce Signum and Utah, in New York; Amber of Providence, R. I.; Mercantile of Brooklyn; Minnehaha of Philadelphia; Crusaders of Jersey City; and Palestine of Newark, N. J. The last two he installed and commissioned, and they, under his instruction, adopted the *modus operandi* of the Iron Crown Camp, of Boston, by far the most excellent system of any pursued in the country. To him also the late Convention at Philadelphia owes its origin, and his pen has traced much of the alteration in the original Constitution and By-Laws of the Order, within the past four years. As grateful memorials from the brethren hereof for services rendered, he has received many valuable testimonials, prominent among which are a gold watch, presented to him by the Camp of the Iron Crown, Boston, and an engrossed vote of thanks, beautifully engrossed, from the Mercantile Camp of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Being a gentleman in the highest sense of that term, a man of fine literary attainments, a strict disciplinarian in Camp, and, as a presiding officer, thoroughly skilled in the laws of debate, and the general rules of parliamentary tactics, his resignation will leave a void not easily filled.

Wilton Androst, Esq., is talked of as his successor.—*Boston Express.*

Cushing and Choate.

Caleb Cushing would like much to get into Congress

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WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW BRICK house on Wabash avenue, for which we will receive proposals for a short time. Terms easy. Title perfect. Worth from $ 25,000 to $ 30,000. Apply to
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A. K. & L. HOUGHTON & CO.,
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IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

50 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with a two-story building, all rented, for $3,600. 40 feet on Dearborn street, Sheffield, with a two-story dwelling and store, at $1,500. 24 feet on Halsted, with a two-story dwelling and store, at $1,200. 24 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Exchange, at $6,000. Cheap.

50x100 feet on Sedgwick street, near the Schools, at $600. 24 each, half cash, half 1 year.

50x100 feet on Southport avenue, near the Schools, with cottage dwelling, at $1,000. 24 each, half cash, half 1 year.

25x125 feet on Mattison street, West Division, with a story frame dwelling and store, at $1,500. 24 each, half cash, half 1 year.

50 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near Noble street, at $850. Cheap terms.

50 feet on Blue Island, near Jefferson street, at $1,000.

25 Lots on Division street, in Lot 7 of Block 24. The Beach Ranch runs through the property. Cheap for cash, or on terms.

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se20-1-mw-4-97 W. G. Loomis,
Assignee of D. Wende

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Prof. D. Brainard, M. D.; Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.

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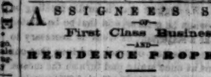

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EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary, Cincinnati, O., and subsequently Lecturer on Ophthalmology, Otology, Clinical Medicine, &c., and superintendent of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of the "New System of Medical Colleges," of this City and Chicago, has taken rooms at 37 South Clark street, Room No 2 up stairs, where he would announce that he has permanently located himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, at 37 SOUTH CLARK Street, where he will be found at all times in order to accommodate those who may desire his services in the Eye and Ear, an opportunity for being treated by one who has had the most favorable opportunities for becoming known to fail in affording permanent cure, especially to all cases of Opthalmia (or inflammation of the eye), whether acute or chronic, catarrhal, purulent, strumous, scrofulous, or rheumatic. It will also remove Cataracts, Films, Specks, Pterygium, and all other diseases of the eye, whether Caterpillar or Lenticular in character, or any other external eye. Also, of deafness, whether from scrofula or from the effects of Scarlet Fever, and has never failed of curing Pterygium, Specks, Films, and Cataracts, and has been successful in the removal of foreign substances from

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, Etc.—There is no news whatever in financial circles, and we simply resume former quotations. Bank discount rates 10 per cent. Exchange 1 per cent. and nearer. Gold inactive at 101½ premium. Silver firm at 98 asked. Government securities dull and nominal at 113@93 per cent. per month. Transactions limited.

COMMERCIAL.—The telegraphic report of the Tribune's news was not so encouraging for breadstuffs as had been hoped; and the consequence was that prices of Spring Wheat No. 2 dropped 2@4c from the outside figures of yesterday.

Business on Change opened dull and unsettled. Holders of Spring No. 2 offered to sell at 74c, but buyers held off; by-and-by a small sale was effected at 73c, and soon after 74c, 74½ @75c were obtained. The market for that grade was shaky throughout, but suffered at the close—there having been but few transactions.

Some Red Winter, No. 1, and 2 in store, passed off—for the former $1.07@$1.08; for the latter 97c. Sales of Wheat of all grades were over 90,000 bushels.

Corn was active; two or three cargoes were sold at the quotations, and the market closed firm. Towards the close, the telegrams from New York had the effect of strengthening the expectation of holders both of corn and wheat. The telegram to-day to the Board of Trade, which, by the way, has for some time past come to hand two to three hours after it could be of use, stated that Flour was firmer, extra $5.60@$5.80; Wheat stronger; Spring 85c@$1.00; Corn better, Western mixed 76@74½c.

Some transactions are noted in Rye and Barley, the market for these and other smaller grains being dull and inactive.

There were a few trifling sales of Flour, but none indicative of the tone of the market. The inquiry is principally for Springs.

From the specification of grain shipped yesterday it will be seen that 81,537 bushels are of wheat; viz. Red Winter, No. 1 and 2, 22,282 bu; Spring, No. 2, 27,381 bu; Rejected, 4,940 bushels.

Lake freights are miserably dull; none to record to-day. There was some inquiry about vessels to Kingston, C. W., but nothing done.

For the last few days the daily Cattle Market has been active and buoyant—good beef cattle and hogs being in demand, and bringing better prices. The sales and rates of to-day are given below; and for the benefit of graziers, packers, and all concerned, we subjoin a statement of the exports of beef and pork from New York to foreign ports:—

EXPORTS OF BEEF AND PORK.

From New York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 9, 1858, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1858. Bbls & Tierces.	1858. Value.	1857. Bbls & Tierces.	1857. Value.
Total Beef	1,151	$21,284	2,452	$45,756
Previously	27,004	674,994	42,695	940,794
Since January 1	28,155	$696,727	44,915	$986,550
Total Pork	643	13,754	746	9,437
Previously	37,202	824,457	51,427	674,547
Since January 1	38,016	$838,190	52,173	$676,984

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17.

FREIGHTS—No charters to-day; some inquiry for vessels to Kingston, C. W.

WHEAT.—Sales are:—Red Winter, No. 1, 6 car-loads in 2 lots, 81.05c; one car-load, 81.06, and Winter, No. 2, 3 car-loads, 74c; and 1,000 bu, 97c—all in store. Spring No. 2, new chaff, in store—3 car-loads, 73c; 9, car-loads, 74c; 11,000 bu, 74½c; one car-load, 75c; car-load, 75c; car-load, 76c; one car-load, 80c; one car-load, 81c—in all about 37,000 bushels.

CORN—Sales are:—Ill. River, 5,000 bu, 60½c, afloat; Prime Canal, 17,000 bu, 59c f. o. b.; No. 2 Yellow Canal, 43,000 bu, delivered; Canal, 4,000 bu, 58 61lbs, 59c; 4,000 bu, 60½c; 5,000 bu, 61½c; 3 car-loads, in 2 lots, 62c in store. In all, about 80,000 bushels.

BARLEY—One car-load, No. 2, extra good, 65c, delivered in bags on board.

RYE—1,000 bus brought 55c.

FLOUR—Very dull; one or two very small sales.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1858.

The receipts at Sherman's Cattle sale yards to-day were 10 cars best of cattle, and 7 cars hogs.

The market was moderately active, and prices for good stock maintained.

BEEF CATTLE—Some prime lots were sold at the quotations. There were about 200 head left over, of inferior sort—the good ones yesterday and to-day being mostly taken up for Eastern shipment, and Home Use by Chicago packers.

HOGS—The market is cleared out, at the prices given below. None left over. Good hogs wanted.

BEEF—None in market.

Seller.	No. on hand.	Av. wt.	Price.
Durham	18 Cattle	1,200	$7.00
Pinder	20	1,111	5.00
Hopkins	Green	1,111	5.12½
Hannah	Green	1,111	5.12½
	White	1,111	5.12½
Sherman	Green	1,111	5.12½
Dole	Yeoman	1,111	5.00
Sherman	100	1,111	5.00
Merrick	Hancock	1,111	5.00
Sherman	30 Hogs	1,111	5.00
Sherman		1,111	5.00
Barnes	Taber	1,111	5.00
Dole	Hancock	1,111	5.00

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 16.
RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROADS.

Flour Wheat Corn Barley Rye Hogs	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu	Barley, bu	Rye, bu	Hogs, No.
TRANSIT.	2,000	10,000	1,700	127	1,055	60
CANADA	267	1,750	500	1,000	500	60
BUFFALO	1,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	60
OREGON	200	4,000	3,000	200	140	1,000
CHICAGO	1,000	4,000	3,000	200	140	1,000
CANADA	1,000	4,000	3,000	200	140	1,000
Total	3,318	28,328	48,272	3,117	2,037	303

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

To Buffalo	200	13,719	6,000			
To Oswego						
To Ogdensburg						
To Canada	4,394	84,719	17,773			
To other Ports						
Total	4,594	98,437	23,773			

Total for the season—187,992 bbls Flour; 17,381 bu Wheat; 4,663,760 bush Corn; 1,555 bush Barley; 74,500 bush Rye.

Specification of Grain Shipped, Sept. 16.

Name of Vessel.	Quality of Grain.	
Prize Gaines	6,321 bu No. 1 corn.	
Prop Ironsides	13,011 do	do
Prop Hiawatha	12,000 do	do
Schr Ocean Wave	8,500 bu No. 1 red winter wheat.	
Schr Ontario	6,000 do	do
Schr Ida	6,000 do	do
Schr Goldsmith	6,000 do	do
	1,047 do	2 spr. wheat.
	1,047 do	do
Schr Wyoming	8,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat.	
Schr Mississippi	6,000 do	do
Schr Goldsmith	1,047 do	2 spr. wheat.
	1,047 do	do
Schr Wyoming	8,000 do	do